## WASHINGTON.

The Alleged Misappropriation of the Secret Service Fund.

EXTRACTS FROM THE TESTIMONY TAKEN.

Davenport on the Frauds in New York and the Cost of Ending Them.

TRANSFER OF THE INDIAN BUREAU.

Important Bill to Define the Rights of Naturalized Citizens.

OUR EXTRADITION TREATY WITH GREAT BRITAIN.

FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1876.

THE TRANSPER OF THE INDIAN BURRAU-PAS-SAGE OF THE BILL BY THE HOUSE--PRO-FESSOR MARSH ON THE ADVANTAGES TO BE DERIVED FROM THE CHANGE.

The House voted to-day, by a handsome majority, to transfer the Indian service to the army, and there is ome reason to hope that the senate will also pass the ill. There is no doubt that the President will sign it it reaches him. The friends of justice and economy on both sides of the House rejoiced to day over the soccess of the bill and the large majority by which it passed. If it becomes a law it will save this year, in the army and Indian appropriations, not less than \$5,000,000 and probably more that \$8,000,000, besides preventing Indian wars. Professor Marsh, of Yale College, has sent the following letter to General Ban-ning, of the Military Committee, cordially approving ence gives great weight to what he advises. The letter

ence gives great weight to what he advises. The letter is dated "Yale College, April 20," and is as follows:—
In reply to your request for my opinion as to the propriety of transferring the Indian Bureau to the War Department, I have respectfully to say that I believe the proposed change a most desirable one. During the last eight years my explorations in the West have given me an opportunity to become acquainted with the present system of Indian management, and also to judge what this service would be if intrusted to the army. In my judgment the transfer should be made without delay for the following reasons:—

First—Economy. The government has now very perfect machinery for furnishing the army on the frontier with food, clothing and pay, and by the same means could easily supply the Indians also. The present system of supplying the Indians is loose and irresponsible, and tends to invite fraud. I believe the government could save one-half of the annual appropriations for the Indians if the latter were under the War Department.

tions for the Indians if the latter were under the War Department.

Sécond—Peace on the frontier would be greatly promoted by the change. Indians have a great respect for visible power, and this alone would often prevent disorder. A proper census of the Indians, now impossible, could be made and all would be kept on their reservations, thus avoiding one of the most frequent sources of hostilistes. There would then be no conflict of authority as now between agents and army officers, and no promises made that could not be kept.

Third—The best interests of the Indians themselves demand the change. What the Indiants now need especially is justice and a firm, uniform policy. I am convinced that these can best be secured under army management. Officers of the army as a class are not unifriendly to the Indians, and those on the frontier are good judges of Indian character. Many of them take a deep interest in all that pertains to the welfare of the Indians. All efforts to improve and civilize the Indians could be made even better under army officers than now, and I feel confident that the true interests both of the Indians and the government would be advanced by the proposed change. I remain with high respect, very truly yours,

A BILL TO REGULATE THE RIGHTS AND PRIVI-& BILL TO REGULATE THE RIGHTS AND PRIVI-

LEGES OF NATURALIZED CITIZENS AND AMERI-CAN CITIZENS RESIDING ABROAD.

In the House to-morrow Mr. Faulkner brings up for discussion a measure of great interest to naturalized effizens and to all Americans residing abroad—a bill to regulate and definitely fix the rights and privileges of naturalized citizens and of all citizens cosiding abroad. The President has, in three annual Messages, called the attention of Congress particularly to the necessity of some law defining these rights and preventing abuses which have become very common and cause great and constant trouble to our consuls and much vexatious correspondence between our own and foreign governments. The first section of the bill declares that the words "domicile" and "reside," where used, "imply a fixed residence at a particular place, with direct or presumptive proof of intent to re-

place, with direct or presumptive proof of intent to remain indefinitely." The next section declares:—

That all persons shall be regarded as entitled to the privileges and immunities of citizens of the United States and as subject to the duties imposed upon such citizens who may have been born and are reading within the United States and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, and also all married women whose husbands may be such citizens, as against all Powers except the Power within whose jurisdiction an alien woman, married to a citizen of the United States, may have been born and shall continue to reside; but a child born within the United States of parents who are not citizens and who do not reside within the United States and who are not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States shall not be regarded as a citizen thereof, unless such child shall reade in the Central States, or unless his or her father or, in case of the death of the maber, his or her mother shall be naturalized during the minority of such child, or such child shall, within six months after becoming of age, file in the Department of State, in such form and with such proof as shall be prescribed by the Secretary of State, a written declaration of election to become such citizen, or shall become naturalized under general laws.

Second—A child born abroad, whose lather may be a citizen of the United States at the time of birth, and shall follow and have the domicile and citizenship of the lather during minority.

Third—The following persons shall be regarded as

of the United States at the time of birth, and shall follow and have the domecile and citizenship of the inter during minority.

Third—The following persons shall be regarded as not subject to the jurisdiction of the United States within the intent of the said tourteenth amendment or as not residing within the United States within such intent, namely:—First, citizens of the United States who became naturalized as citizens or subjects of another State or who in any foreign country enter into the civil, naval or military service of any foreign prince or State or of any colony, district or people for eight to the United States who may be domiciled abroad unless registered as hereinafter provided. Commercial establishments shall not be regarded as creating a domicile unless made with an intent not to return. Citizens of the United States engaged in them may, by registering themselves as hereinafter provided, proserve presumptive proof of intent to return.

Fifth—Naturalized citizens of the United States who may by the terms of any treaty, be regarded as having resumed their original nationality.

Nizth—A citizen of the United States becomes the wife of an allen, who shall not reside within the United States, but such citizen may on the death of her husband become again a citizen of the United States by reading within one of the United States in States, but such citizen may on the death of her husband become again a citizen of the United States by reading within one of the United States in States, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, a written declaration of her Pepartment of State, in such form as may be prescribed by the Secretary of State, a written declaration of her election to become such citizen.

The third section prescribes the mode of registry necessary for American citizens residing abroad who wish to retain the rights of citizenship.—

necessary for American citizens residing abroad who wish to retain the rights of citizenship:---

necessary for American citizens residing abroad who wish to retain the rights of citizenship;—
Citizens of the United States, who are or may herealize the dominiled in a foreign country, may, it adults, within six months after the coming of age, register themselves as such citizens at the legistion of the United States in the country in which they may be dominiled, or if there he no such Legistion of the United States in the country in which they may be dominiled, or if there he no such Legistion then at a consultate to be designated by the Secretary of State. The registry shall be made by a written declaration, signed by the person making it, stating in full his name and the place and date of his birth; if naturalized, the time and place of his naturalization, his place of previous dominine if the United States, how long since he actually resided in the United States, whether he intends to return; if married, the name and nationality of his wile and the names and ages of their birth. The diplomatic or consular representatives of the United States, as the case may be, shall, at the close of each calendar year, make returns to the Department of State of such registres in such form as the Secretary of State shall ansually transmit copies of such returns to Congress; and citizens of the United States of adult age who shall remain out of the jurisdiction of some other lower continuously for two years shall be held as dominited in a loreign country, except as herealized in a loreign country, except as herealized in a loreign country, except as herealized in the rights of property of the persons concerned. It prepares the continuous and the property of the persons concerned.

The fourth section declares the rights of property of the persons concerned. It provides that the fore-going provisions of this act shall not be construed as ries and within the domain sunject to the exclusive jurisdiction of the United States. Real and personal property of every description may be taken, acquired,

held and disposed of by an allen in the same manner in all respects as by a citizen of the United States, and a title to real and personal property of every description may be derived through, from or in succession to an alien in the same manner in all respects as through, from or in succession to a citizen of the United States. The fifth section prescribes the manner in which marriages are to be solemnized abroad between American citizens and foreigners. It provides that a marriage in a foreign country between citizens of the United States, or between a citizen of the United States and an alien, unless forbidden by the law of the country in which it takes place, may be contracted and solemnized in such manner and form as may be prescribed by the

diplomatic agent of the United States in such country, or of a consul general or consul for the district in

which it takes place, and shall, in such case, have full force and effect, and shall be valid to all intents and purposes throughout the United States. It is made the duty of such dipiomatic agent or consul general or consul, on being satisfied of the identity of the

the United States, and that the marriage is not pro-hibited by the laws of the country, and being requested

presence and to be present at such time and place, and when the marriage shall have been selemnized to give to each party a certificate thereof in such form as may

be each party a certaineau therea. At the be prescribed by the Secretary of State. At the close of each calendar year he shall make a return to the Secretary of State of all

marriages so contracted or solumnized in his presence within the year, showing, with respect to each party, the name, the age, the place and date of nativity, the

Section 31 of the act of June 22, 1860, entitled "An

act to carry into effect provisions of the treaties between the United States, China, Japan, Siam, Persia

and other countries, giving certain judicial power to

United States in those countries, and for other pur-

Department and is likely to become a law.

This bill is understood to have the favor of the State

FROM OUR REGULAR CORRESPONDENT.

OURSTED BY THE ACCUSED OFFICIAL.

It will be remembered that a number of resolutions for investigation of the operations of the Treatury De-partment have, from time to time, been adopted in the House. The latest of these, on the subject of Mr. Bris-

tow's connection with the case of the bark Mary Merritt, has been referred to the Committee on Expenditures of the Treasury Department, of which Smith Edy,

Jr., of New York, is enairman. This morning Secretary Bristow called upon Mr. Ely at his residence, and asked, as a special favor, that the committee would enter upon an immediate investigation of the subject of this latest

OUR EXTRADITION TREATY WITH THE BRITISH

STATES ON THE PENDING QUESTIONS.

GOVERNMENT-ATTITUDE OF THE UNITED

It is understood that the position taken by our gov-ernment in regard to the application of the tenth arti-

cle of the Ashberton Treaty, as relates to the extra-dition of Lawrence, the smuggler, and the pending case of Winslow, has been submitted to members of the Senate Foreign Affairs Committee, who have agreed with the ideas contained in it, signifying their strong

Grant. Not only is the diplomatic document covering this one of high, sound principle and sound

several years past, but it is also represented to be very firm and dignified in tone, contending that this country

cannot consent to any subsequent or latter day inter-pretation which may be put upon it by the government

of Great Britain. The communication will in a few days be made public, as it is determined by Congress to

Great Britain, it is believed, by this time, and it is

confidently expected that they will be sustained by the whole country. It is noped that no attitude will be in-

sisted upon by Great Britain which will necessitate the abrogation of the treaty of 1872 nor any cessation of

some steps will have to be taken for an amendment by

Parliament, against which, however, there is known to

issue raised as to the trial of extradited persons on other indictments than those for which they have been

extradited, it is ascertained that many cases have occurred where Great Britian herself has tried crim-

thais on additional indictments to those mentioned in the proceedings for extradition, and it is argued that this country should not be bound beyond the limit of this usage, as fair for one as it is regarded for the other.

THE MINISTER TO ENGLAND-NAMES MENTIONED

It is thought in usually well informed quarters here

that the President may nominate Mr. E. W. Stoughton to be Minister to England. It is not at all likely that Mr. Fish will take the place, though there has been a rumor to that effect. The President has said that he would probably announce the nomination of a Minister to England to the Senate early next week.

MRS. AVERY'S INTERVIEW WITH THE ATTORNEY

GENERAL-THE PARDON OF HER HUSBAND THE

ORJECT-IMPORTANT PAPERS IN HER POSSES-

rumored here last night, and her object was to enlist his interest on behalf of her husband, who is soliciting

made any confession whatever. On the contrary, she insists that her husband is entirely innocent and has

any statement as yet, and has not delivered any

sent what documents she possesses bearing on the case to a place of safe keeping. These papers, she says, contain evidence which will refute almost every

assertion reflecting upon Avery which was made by General Henderson in the closing speech before the

GENERAL WASHINGTON DESPATCHES.

THE TESTIMONY TAKEN BY THE COMMITTEE-

WHITLEY'S RELUCTANCE TO PAY-UNEASI-

NESS OF THE ATTORNEY GENERAL AT THE

ILLEGALITY OF THE PROCEEDING-UNCER-TAIN CHARACTER OF THE PRESIDENT'S

ORDER-"LITTLE JOHNNY DAVENPORT" BE-

FORE THE COMMITTEE-THE FRAUDS HE

DISCOVERED IN NEW YORK AND THE MONEY HE RECEIVED TO PREVENT THEIR CONTINU-

The Committee on Expenditures in the Departm of Justice threw open their doors to the press and

afforded an opportunity to examine the testimony of

Colonel Whitley and ex-Attorney General Williams previously taken. Colonel Whitley, it appears, exhibited to the committee receipts for the money he had paid Mr. Davenport at different times; the first payment, \$5,000, was on the order of Mr. Akerman, ex-Attorney General Williams' immediate predecessor; he did not know what use Daven-

port made of the money, only Davenport said be wanted

Q. Use it for what? A. Where it would do the most

Q In what respect? A. I could not say; that is

what he would say to me; I did not consider I had any right to question him on account of orders received, but I could not see what he did with the money; I paid him \$20,000 in the foli of 1872 during the Presidential campaign independently of the \$5,000 previously paid on the order of Akerman, and I paid him \$10,000 mil

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1876.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1876.

money should be drawn in that way.

Q. What reasons did Williams give for objection to payment of this money? A. I suppose because I objected; I can not say positively; I do not know that tams knew what it was to be used for.

ected to pay money to Davenport because did not know to what use it would be put; Attorney General Williams told him he was directed to pay it by order of

port had a right to draw any more money he ought to draw it directly, and not through him; the Attorney General said it was the desire of the President that the

The witness thought Davenport, if he had employed men, ought to have sent them to him for payment; he could not tell whether the direction or order of the President was verbally or in writing; Williams said he was over-ruled in the matter by the President, and Williams told him he thought that the money ought not to be paid out in that way. In answer to a question, the would not have received the money in that way; they did not deal with democrats politically.

or campaign and improper purposes in the election here. A. Not of my own knowledge, because I was never called on to spend a dollar of it in any way, shape or manner, beyond paying it to Davenport. The witness said the money was not accounted for in the department; there were in that department no receipts find by examination that, in addition to what he paid Davenport, the department paid him a large amount of money for the same services he rendered in New

it was something in regard to the election. The witness said he himself drew, in the space of four years, from 1871 to 1874 inclusive, from \$125,000 to \$140,000 and out of this he paid Davenport. He made returns from time to time of his own doings, but did not renthat he employed men for detective purposes and these reports were made in justification of the expenditures. He was never requested to settle. They had confidence in him and he received orders for the money drawn

The following are extracts from the testimony of ex-Attorney General Williams relating to the payments of

noney to Davenport:—
Q. Did I understand you to say it was Mr. Whitley or Mr. Davenport that brought you the note from the SECRETARY BRISTOW AND THE BARK MARY President to pay the money to Davenport? A. Mr. Da-MERRITT - AN EARLY INVESTIGATION RE-

> I am not able to state; I will say the President was ac customed to write on a card, sometimes on a little piece of paper, any little communication that he wished to make me, and these communications were never preserved; they were thrown away or destroyed.

the President upon the subject? A. I had, sir.
Q. If I understand you, you objected to paying out

the money because you thought it did not legitimately come in your department? A. No, not exactly that know anything about the purposes to which these funds were to be applied, except from representations made to me by Mr. Davenport, and I was not willing to allow him to have money upon his representations; at the same time I was reluctant about paying the money, because wanted this fund, as I thought, for many purposes, and all had to economize in every way to make the appro-priation meet the expenses of the department; at the same time I did not consider that I might not use it in this way if, in my judgment, it was proper, and if the expenditure of this money in that way would tend to prevent frauds in elections or prevent crimes.

Q. When Mr. Davenport applied to you for this money did he state to you for what purpose he wanted it? A. Yes, sir, that was distinctly understood all around between the President and myself and Mr.

Q. You refused until he brought you a letter from the President directing that it should be paid. Was it days be made public, as it is determined by Congress to call for the correspondence on this whole subject of extradition. Notwithstanding the dissent of the British home government with the views taken by the United States, it is found that a large number of authorities, and conspicuously the Queen's Bench, in its rulings, coincide with the interpretation put upon the Ashburton Treaty by Secretary Fish. The answer of this government has reached Great Britain, it is believed, by this time, and it is a direction or a request? A. I will not be certain whether he made an application to me in the first place for the money and I declined without further information, or whether in the first instance he brought this note from the President, which was the first money; I cannot be certain about that, but I am certain that this note came, which I think conmoney for that purpose; subsequently, when Mr. Dav enport came for money, I was reluctant about letting said the President thought that he might have more money for that purpose, and so I allowed it to go in

I think they were all made by Mr. Davenport and his assistants; I think Mr. Davenport invented the system, arked that the invention itself exhibits genius in that way; I have beard people speak of the work in very enthusiastic terms, asserting that Mr. Davenport is a great genius in the way of inventing a system to prevent fraud, and also exhibits great energy and skill in perfecting the system.

Q. Was that any part of his duty as an officer of the government? A. I don't think it was.

Q. Anybody else could have done that, except a commissioner of elections. Was that the business of a supervisor of elections? A. I don't think it is the work, showing a registration of the voters, but it is made by law the duty of the supervisor, in case he considers it necessary, to prevent frauds at elections, to have made for him by his subordinates lists of the redistrict, so that this, as I understand, was to be regarded as a substitute for those lists that the law re uires the subordinates of the Supervisor to make, but I don't undertake to say that it was his duty to make

entered was a thing that the law did not require him to do under the office that he held, was it not? Is it laid stand that it was his duty to do it.

Q. Did not you approve of this enterprise of his? A. I did not know anything about it.

Q. He told you—did he not? A. He did, but I was

not willing to act upon his representations, not until I had learned from sources more satisfactory to me that he was engaged upon such a work; I learned from the President, who, I understood, had examined the

Q. Did you consult any other source than the President? A. I did not. O. Then you never ordered any money to be paid to

Davenport until he first brought to you a written order from the President? A. I did not, sir.

Where is that written order from the President? A.

order, as I cannot recollect the phraseology; it may have been a simple request on the part of the Presispoke of this work and, I think, requested me (I do not think he ordered me, but requested or indicated to me a wish on his part) that I would furnish Mr. Davenport some money with which to aid in the prosecution of that work, and it was in pursuance of that that I allowed the first money to be paid.

Q. You doubted the propriety at that time of paying that money to Mr. Davenport, did you not? A. I doubted upon such information as I had, and I was reluctant, I say, to pay out the money in that way, as I thought I needed the money for other purposes.

Q. Is that the only reason that you were reluctant to pay it out, that you might need it for other purposes?

Those two reasons; I did not regard it as an illegal

act of 1871, is it? The pay of the Supervisor and his duties are all fixed by the act of 1871? A. Yes sir. Q. Now, the making of books and the expenditure of \$35,000 in making books is not an expenditure authorized to be made by the Supervisor of Elections?

A. Not at all. There is no authority in the law for making books, nor do I consider it one of his official duties to make the books. But if the making of the issoks

would be a mode of preventing frami and would be more economical to the government than the system pro-vided for in the law then; I should consider that I would have a right to pay for that work out of the \$50,000 which was to be expended according to my discretion in suppressing and preventing fraud and crime.

Mr. John I. Davenport was then sworn and testified that he was Clerk of the United States Circuit Court for the Bouthern district of New York and Chief Super-

United States Commissioner since 1871; witness was asked as to be politics and testified that he had always

Question by Mr. Caulfield-Are you an active worker or the republican party ? A. I am not, except as far as to vote and take an interest in the integrity of the

The witness, after further questioning, said he had taken an interest so far at to recommend men whom he thought should be voted for. My advice has sometimes een taken, and sometimes it has not.

By Mr. Caulifeld—Are you the man who is known in

New York as "Little Johnny Davenport?" A. Well, I may be; I won't dispute the assertion. Q. Are you the man who sent this despatch (show

d. Are you the man who sent this despatch (snow-ing a paper) to the committee, intimating that you know of circumstances which you could tell the com-mittee of? A. (After examining the paper) I sent this despatch. (The despatch is that which has already

Q. The Chairman of this committee received that lespatch at half-past twelve o'clock yesterday. I found it in full in the Washington afternoon papers yesterday. Can you account for that? A. I do not know how that despatch, and I gave a copy of it to every newspaper correspondent who asked me for it.

Mr. Davenport then, in reply to interrogations, testi-

fied that he was well acquainted with President Grant; that he met himfi rst when he came East and took command of the United States Army; he (Davenport) was on General Butler's staff, in charge scouts and spies, and he necessarily brought into contact with the General of the Armics. Witness further testified with General Grant probably four or five times. The witness was then asked how he came to interest himselt so much in election matters, and testified that in 1868 he discovered the most atrogrous frauds in New York city; he consulted with members of the Union ployed by them to advocate the legislawas passed in 1870 and 1871. then went on to explain that in the election of 1870 he discovered that frauds had been perpetrated and lopted a system of registration detection of frauds; in pursuing this matter the had spent \$10,000; he found he was being impoverished, and he asked Colonel Bliss, General Arthur, General Sharpe, Mr. Murphy, Jackson S. government would not pay him for his efforts to detect these frauds; in the summer of 1871 he went to Long Branch to see the President, and explained to General Grant the frauds he had discovered; he asked the President whether some of the funds in the control of the Department of Justice could not be used to pay him; the President was impressed with the plan submitted he would recommend the matter to the Attorney General; the witness received altogether \$35,000, part of which came through Mr. Akerman and part through Mr. Williams; he never considered that there was any

At this point the committee adjourned until ten clock to morrow morning. THE BELENAP IMPEACHMENT-MR. AND MRS.

MARSH SUBPRINAED BY THE MANAGERS. The impeachment managers of the House have di-ected subporces to be assed for Mr. and Mrs. Marsh to appear in this city on Thursday next before the Court of Impeachment. This indicates that the managers indulge in the belief that the Senate will overrule Beiknap's plea of want of jurisdiction.

EFFORTS FOR THE PARDON OF AVERY AND MA-GUIRE.

A position for the pardon of Avery and Maguire, signed by the Senators and members from Missouri, was several days since received by the President and warded it to District Attorney Dyer for examination

THE MARY MERRITT SCANDAL.

SECRETARY BRISTOW EXONERATED BY A LOUIS-VILLE LAWYER.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., April 21, 1876. A Courier-Journal reporter interviewed Hon. Walter Evans, of this city, in refence to the case of the bark Mary Merritt, about which Mr. Cate, of Wisconsin, offered a resolution in Congress. Mr. Evans said that there was nothing in Secretary Bristow's connection proper, but, on the contrary, his sensitiveness as to official propriety had resulted in great injury to his (Mr. Evans) clients. Mr. Evans said the facts in the se are these:-The bark Mary Merritt was owned by Mr. Murray, of Canada, wno bought her from Trice Brothers, of Hopkinsville, Ky., on a warranty, The bark was soized and libelled in Wisconsin for a mere technical violation and then forfeited by decree. From Messrs. Feland & Evans, lawyers, to obthe case, he then holding no public office. Their proposition to him was declined, but Bristow introduced them to Secretary Richardson. Mr. Evans says this was done without compensation or promise thereof, and purely for friendship. Efforts before Mr. Richardson did not succeed, owing to representations of Weiss, the informer in the case. Subsequently, when Bristow came Secretary of the Treasury, application for a remission was renewed, but he positively refaced to act in the case, placing his refusal upon the ground that he had already appeared in the case as described. Weiss subsequently, as Evans understood, made an affidavit stating that he had been misinformed, and writing, in a prayer, that the application for remission should be granted. Evans learned that the remission was approved of by Mr. Conant, Acting Secretary of the Treasury, after examination into the case by the Solicitor of the Treasury. His clients never obtained the remission, nor have he and his partner received a cent for their services. Mr. Evans states distinctly that Bristow was never attorney in the case and never received a farthing for his friendly service, and pronounces this assault utterly groundless and made for malicious purposes.

BLAINE TO BE INVESTIGATED.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., April 21, 1876. The Ecening News calls upon Mr. Blaine to ask-an immediate investigation of the charge that he obtained \$64,000 from the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and announces, upon authority, that, if he fails to do so, J. C. S. Harrison, of this city, will go before the Jediciary Committee of the House, as government director of the road, and demand an immediate investigation of the matter.

CROOKED WHISKEY.

DESPERATION OF ILLICIT DISTILLERS IN TEN-TUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, April 21, 1876. The United States marshals have been active of late in arresting persons suspected of manufacturing crooked whiskey. Those taken into custody belong to a class called "Moonshiners," termed such because they distri "the erooked" by the light of Luna. In the main they are a very poor and ignorant class, who make the liquor principally for their own use. Eight of this class have been brought to this city for friat. All are desperate and will fight very readily. In one case Deputy United States Marshal Adair and a posse of soldiers left Lebanon for Brush Creek, Green county, to capture John Sweeney and his sons, illiest distillers and desperate characters. When they arrived at Sweeney's house they found him sud his sons gone, and started back to Lebsnon, After going a short distance they were fired upon by Sweeney and his sons, who were in ambush. The posse turned upon the tugitives and pursued them into the mountains. None of the party were injured by the shooting. Deputy Marshal Berry, in attempting to arrest some of Sweeney's family, was fired on in like manner and badly wounded. Several days ago Joel D. Clayburn, special United States bailif, arrested an illied distiller named Gent in Allen county. While excerting him along the road, with two adids, he was attacked by a party of twelve men, fired upon and compelled by a party of twelve men, fired upon and compelled to give up his prisoner in order to make good his own escape and save his life and the lives of his aids. case Deputy United States Marshal Adam and a pos

LOUISIANA WHISKEY CASES.

Colonel John Cockrell, Collector of Internal Revenue was the first witness examined to-day in the crooks whiskey cases. No startling developments were made

DELEGATES TO CINCINNATI.

DESVER, Col., April 21, 1876, The Republican Territorial Convention yesterday se lected delegates to the National Convention at Cincan nati. The delegation is headed by the Hon. Henry M. Teller, and is regarded as exceptionally good, and is unjusticated. A QUINTUPLE HANGING.

FIVE MEN EXECUTED AT FORT SMITH, I. T .-THEIR CONFESSIONS-A SIXTH CONVICT RE-

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., April 21, 1876. Morshal Fagan received yesterday word from quite a number of prominent Indians that the friends of Oscar anders would attack the fort and light the Marshal before they would permit him to be executed. Sanders selonged to a secret organization of Cherokees, every Several times the triends of Sanders have attempted to nterfere, but they were promptly met by the Markilled by an Indian Sheriff's posse.

Sanders made a statement protesting his innocence. William Leach, the white man made a written state. nent about his early life, but declined to say anything reference to the crime for which he was hung to day Isham Scaley leit a written statement that he was guilty. He said he killed Funny's horse about mid

usham Scaley left a written statement that he was guilty. He said he killed Funny's horse about midnight one night and tound the old man in bed. He called at the door and Funny admitted him, when he took an axe and hit him on the head. He did not die at once and the murderer cut his throat with a kinfe and then stuck the knife in his tock and left it there. Gibson Ishtanubbee, who was convicted of the same crime with Isham Scaley, said he killed the colored woman, the cook of Funny.

Orpheus McGhee left a statement in which he admitted he was guilty of the crime charged.

The execution.

A special from Fort Smith by courier to Ozark, thirty-five miles distant, received late to night, says in regard to the hanging to-day:—

"All six of the doomed men rose early this morning and ate hearty breakfasts. Soon after this a reprieve from the President for Oscar. Sanders was received, which left but five of the doomed men to suffer on the scaffold. At forty-five minutes past ten o'clock the guards formed and the prisoners were marched, heavily ironed, to the gallows. Leach, Ishtanuebbee, McGhee and Wilson made dying confessions. All was quiet up to the last moment. At forty-eight minutes past cleven the trap was sprung and the five bodies daugled in the air. Wilson duel in eight minutes, Scaley and Ishtanuebbee in nine, Leach in len and McGhee instantly. Wilson's limbs twitched and he broke the cruefix from the ribbon attached to his neck, holding it in a death grip.

The bodies were then cut down and those who had friends were taken possession of by them. Leach's remains were given to his wile and Wilson's to the Cathoic Church and meet him in heaven.

dental shot.

Wilson urged all his triends to join the Cathoric Church and meet him in heaven.

The remarks of the ind ans were interpreted by an

Wilson urged all his triends to join the Cathoric Church and meet him in heaven.

The remarks of the indians were interpreted by an Indian.

Leach forgave the Court and all his enemies.

Many of Oscar Sanders' Indian friends were present and were jubilant over his reprieve.

WILLIAM LEACH

was a hardened criminal, although his face was quite intelligent in appearance and gave no indication of his desporate character. His crime was brutal and cowardly. In March, 1875, he mordered a wagon maker named Watkins. Watkins was riding along the road, and Leach, concealed behind a tree, fired upon him with both barrels of a double-barrelled shotgun. Watkins fell dead with twenty bullets in his body. Leach drugged the body of his victim into the bush, and, after covering it with dry wood and leaves, set the pile on fire. About four weeks thereafter hunters passing the spot discovered the charred bones of Watkins. His remains were identified by several metallic articles which the fire had not consumed, such as his kniie, the steel button of his fieldle bow and several buttons. Leach was suspected from the first. It was found that he was wearing Watkins' boots and that he was in possession of the dead man's gun and pistol. He was in possession of the dead man's gun and pistol. He most extraordinary character, and leaving no doubt of his guilt, and securing his ready conviction by the jury summoned to try him.

AARON WILSON

was a full-blooded negre. His crime was extremely afrocious and cruel, having mardered an old man named Harris and his little boy, who were travelling through the Indian Territory to Texas. He met them in the road and, without warning, shot Harris uead. The boy pleaded for his life, but Wilson took the father's pistol and shot him through the head. The murder was committed near the Wichita agency. Next day Wilson was tonce arrested. He laughingly led the way to the spot where he had conceaded the bodies of his victims. He was convicted last January. He had served in the army five years, and was discharge

tims. He was convicted inst January. He had served in the army five years, and was discharged a year ago, OSCAR SANDERS

was a full blood Cherokee, and, though a young man, was one of the worst desperadoes in the Nation. In the summer of 1875 he had a slight personal difficulty with an old man named Thomas H. Carlisle, a white man, who had married a Cherokee woman and raised up a family of half-breed children. The next day siter this difficulty with Sanders he was seated on his front gallery with his wife. Sanders was in company with another young Cherokee, William Matters. They rode through the open gateway up to the gallery, and as Carlisle was about to speak they drew their pistols and fired, instantly killing the old man. The horror-stricken wife fled with her children to the closest neighbor and gave the slarm. When the neighbors arrived it was found that Sanders and Matters had rifled the house, taking away \$1,500 in National Cherokee serp, Sanders even appropriating Carlisie's shoes, they being tound on his feet two days afterward when he was captured. Matters resisted the efforts of the officers who attempted his arrest and was killed. The afflicited wife of Carliste was selvered of a child the night of her husband's murder. Sanders was convicted on the testimony of her children.

ORPHRUS R'GHEE

brother-in-law Moses Horner were also bad men. They all lived on a farm and ranch in common, near Roggy depot, Choctaw Nation. There had been a long standing foud between them and two brothers named William and Robert Alexander, white men. On the 20th of April, 1875, the body of Robert Alexander was found in the road, riddled with bullets. The McGhees and Horner openly boasted that they had killed Alexander. Charles was killed in the cfort to effect their capture. Moses Horner was killed in the same way. David McGhee was tried and acquitted, while Orpheus was made to suffer the just penalty of his crime.

SEALY AND INSTANCEMEN.

Were the most desperate of all the six unhappy culprits. Four years ago, near a little place sailed Stonewall, in the Chickasaw Nation, they murdered an old Choctaw medicine man named Funny and his mistress, a colored woman known as "Mason." The assassins called at Funny's house late one evening and asked to stay all night, which request was granted. About midnight they perpetrated their foul crimes. Funny's head was crushed with an axe while he was sleeping, and Mrs. Mason was beaten to death with an old gun-barrel, which had been used to propagainst the door of the cablin. The object of the crime was robbery, but the murderers secured nothing beyond some clothing and arms. For a long time the murder was wrapped in prolound mystery, and all efforts to discover the perpetrators proved unavaluing. Finally, however, Ishtanubbee having confided his secret to a woman named Kitsle Cobb, the officers of the law got on the right track and arrested the men who had put such a melancholy end to Funny, and their ignominious death on the gallows to-day was the sequel.

NO SUPPLIES ON THEIR RESERVATION-THE INDIANS REQUIRED TO STARVE PEACEABLY OR BE KILLED VIOLENTLY.

WASHINGTON, April 21, 1876. nformation that the Apaches at Camp Bowie, Arizona have broken away from the reservation there and are going toward Tulerosa, having killed several persons and stolen some cattle; also, that the Apaches are there is no food or supplies for the Indians at the agencies, and they must leave or starve. There is no

agencies, and they must leave or starve. There is no game in the country, and the military are prohibited from issaing provisions to Indians.

General Pope, who furnished the above information, says the cavalry in that region are in the field, but have only power to force the Indians to starve peaceably or be killed violently.

A despatch from General Schofield reports the killing of two men by Chirigahua Indians, and their pursuit by troops, and says that Governor Saffold, of Arizona, believed the whole tribe had broken out.

The Commissioner of Indian Affairs submits an estimate of \$50,000 for the purchase of subsistence supplies for the above named Indians, in order that they may return to their reservations.

JEWELL FOR PRESIDENT.

MEETING OF THE CONNECTICUT DELEGATION TO THE REPUBLICAN NATIONAL CONVENTION. NEW HAVEN, April 21, 1876.

New Haven, April 21, 1876.
The Connecticut delegation to the National Republican Convention met at the New Haven Mouse to-day.
Eleven of the tweive delegates were present or represented. No formal vote was taken as to the presentation of a candidate for the Presidency, but an interchange of opinion developed the fact that the delegation is substantially a unit in favor of the nomination of Postmaster General Jewell, and his name will doubtless be presented to the convention. Arrangements were also made relative to the time and manner of leaving New York for Checimbati.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE CONVEN-

WORCESTER, Mass., April 21, 1876. At the republican caucuses held here this evening delogates were elected to the State Convention. Three of the wards declared formally for Bristow in resolu-tions. A majority of the delegates from the other wards are undersuced to have Bristow.

## AN EMPEROR ABROAD.

Dom Pedro Nearing the Rocky Mountains.

NEW SURPRISES.

A Pause Contemplated at the Mormon Metropolis.

HONORS AND COURTESIES DECLINED.

CHEYENNE, Wy. T., April 21, 1876.

The Emperor met a gentleman here who speaks Spanish, and had a long talk with him through the window of the railway carriage relative to the comparative beauty of the Rio Janeiro, Ray and the Bay of San Francisco

The Mayor of San Francisco, wishing to tender a military reception to the Emperor, has telegraphed to the HERALD correspondent asking if His Majesty would accept an invitation. The proposition was declined by the Emperor, with thanks.

The Emperor will stop to-morrow at Salt Lake City, desiring to witness the religious ceremonies of the Mormons. On Sunday he will proceed to San

There was a large crowd collected at the station here when the train arrived. It was very well behaved. The Emperor was surprised to see a city so far West, where he had expected to meet only buffaloes and Indians. He looked in vain to see the latter present themselves.

Governor Thayer, executive chief officer of the Territory of Wyoming, was privately presented to

MILITARY SERENADE AT LARAMIE CITY-THE EMPEROR NEARING THE ROCKY MOUNTAINS-

LARAMIE CITY, Wy. T., April 21, 1876.

The band of the Second regiment of cavalry tendered the Emperor a musical reception by telegraph, which His Majesty graciously accepted. Dr. Macedo thanked the commander of Fort San-

ders, General Palmer, in the name of the Emperor for the courtesy shown him. The Rocky Mountains, which are now boldly visa ble, are covered with masses of snow, and the Em-

peror finds the scenery beautiful. Great crowds are found collected at all the sta tions, and they show great interest in the foreign potentate and his suite.

CONGRESS AND DOM PEDRO.

Washington, April 21, 1876.
A few days ago the House passed a resolution directing the Committee on Foreign Affairs to consider and report what action, if any, should be taken to enable the President properly to receive and entertain the Emperor of Brazil on his visit to this city. As the Emperor has repeatedly declared his wish to travel like a private gentleman, thus avoiding public displays, the committee next week will report this fact to the House, without recommending that any arrangem be made of the character contemplated by the res

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINEERS.

SPECIAL CONVENTION OF THE PRATERNITY IN BOSTON-A STAND AGAINST FURTHER REDUC-TIONS AND A REQUEST FOR AN IMMEDIATE INCREASE OF PAY-A GENERAL STRIKE CON-

The locomotive engineers throughout the country are carnestly contemplating a resistance to any further re-ductions of pay, with an increase of cares and duties, and it is not unlikely that an early strike for the rest ration of former wages may be inaugurated. An important special convention of the fraternity was held in this city to-day, which was presided over by P. M. Arthur, Grand Chief the United States and Canadas, assisted by L. B. Greene, F. G. A. E., and W. B. Thrall, S. G. A. E. The following railroads were represented by delegates from the different sub-divisions:—Boston and Albany, Bos-ton and Providence, Boston and Lowell, Boston and Maine, Fitchburg, Old Colony; Boston, Clinton and Fitchburg; New York and New England, New York and New Haven consolidated lines, Housatonic, Connecticut Valley, Connecticut River, Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, Providence

lines, Housatonic, Connecticut Valley, Connecticut River, Hartford, Providence and Fishkill, Providence and Worcester; Hoston, Barre and Gardiner; Worcester and Nashua; Portland and Ogdensburg; Maine Central, Grand Trunk, Connecticut Western, Stonington, Cheshire, Passumpsic, Central Vermont and leased lines. The meeting was called for the purpose of consistering the rate of pay now received by the congineers of New England, which was fully discussed by the convention, after which was fully discussed by the convention, after which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

Whereas we, the locomotive engineers of New England, after due consideration, are of the opinion that the compensation now received by us is inadequate and not in keeping with the rate of pay in other parts of the country; and further, that upon many of the roads unjust recuctions have already been made and usuges established which are entirely unjust, considering the renuperation therefor, and is addition to the constant herease of our care and responsibility incident to the continued increase of railroad business and the modern improvements for the safety of the traveling public, which are placed under the immediate control of the engineer, the railroad companies evines a disposition to increase our labors in many other ways, requiring more hours of service and denying us ramy privilezes allowed heretefore, reducing the pay and increasing the responsibilities indirectly, and in many ways its ing the strength and energies of men to such an extent that those of the most from constitutions would break down under their weight in a few years and be obliged to retire from the service; there

railroad companies to take into consideration the sui-increasing our compensation at the earliest possib-ment; and Resolved, That we protest against the constant is of sorvices, together with its risks, cares and respe-ties, which are being imposed upon us, directly and rectly, without increased compensation, and in making protest and petition we feet that we have the syrand the travelling public, and know that we have the syr-and support of every locomotive engineer through continent.

THE SPAULDING COURT MARTIAL

QUEER BOOKKEEPING IN THE NAVY PAY OFFICE

GUEER BOOKREEPING IN THE NAVY PAY OFFICE.

SAN FRANCISCO, April 21, 1876.

In the Spaukling court martial to day Joseph Crawford, cierk of the Navy Pay Office, testified with regard to the relations of John O. Hanscom, Farwell & Co. and J. E. Delamontagnie with the Pay Department; that the amount on the certificate book, purporting to be due Hanscom from the 11th of September, 1876, ta the 1st of January, 1875, was \$155,000 82, while the amount actually due, as shown on the expenditure book, was \$40,000. There were certificates issued to Hanscom and Farwell & Co., as shown on the certificate book, between January 1, 1875, and August 31, 1875, amounting to \$287,189 83, while the requisition book only calls for \$37,000 as due. The certificate book shows that certificates amounting to \$187,722 50 were issued to Delamontagnie from July 1, 1874, to January 1, 1875, while the amount really due is only \$29,000. This corroborates the statements of Farwell that he gnew nothing of the number of certificates standing in his name and of Delamontagnie to the same affect.

WANTS A BILL OF PARTICULARS.

BOSTON, April 21, 1876. Mr. Hanscom, the Naval Constructor, who is sup-posed to be passing under a cloud in consequence of some of the past and pending naval investigations, is endeavoring to fortify himself for detence in t ockian style. He has recently communicated with the immodore of the Boston yard instructing or orderin commodore of the Boston yard instructing or him to supply him with a copy of aft the lette he put in as evidence before the investigating tec during its late measion here. The motive is probably to enable the Constructor to be prepar vance to meet and explain the charges which preferred against him when the committee is Congress. It is runored that the commanda-licaton yard will obey Hansoun's singular eress.